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"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"

BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1807.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

To all the printers within the circumference of the United States.

MESSIEURS EDITORS,

A writer or writers have lately appeared in some of the papers, attacking in a ferocious and unmannerly style, the present airy and convenient habit of my sex. They talk of ADAMITES, but I strongly suspect that they belong to the sect of the STOICS, who held that all things were indifferent. I trust that the insertion of a small defence will not be refused.

It is alledged that our dress exposes us to the inclemency of the weather, and produces disease and death. I ask, Whether from the visibleness of our persons, we do not appear, many of us, to be as full in flesh, and in as buxom a state as is to be wished? The meager arms of some, to speak of nothing else, would be equally so, were they sewed up in blankets. Besides, these sagacious writers ought to know, that should our dress occasion a consumption now and then, it is "better to be out of the world than out of the fashion."

Again, the present habiliment is easily thrown off in going to bed. Formerly the ladies used to put on as much clothes when they went to rest as when they now walk abroad. This must be allowed to be a waste of time, and to be far inferior to a mode in which they may at once tumble in, and is equally suited to waking and sleeping.

Economy in this case ought not to be out of the question. It will take more stuff, and cost more money to cover the arms, and to provide petticoats. Some may say, that the long trail would defray the expense; but let any one look at the peacock, and he will see that naked legs and a beautiful tail are agreeable to the course of nature.

The argument might be pressed, that it is always improper to deceive customers. What should we think of the dealer who kept his commodities in the dark, or refused him who wanted to purchase, a sight of them? Suppose a lady was to render herself invisible and impervious all to the tip of her nose, who would choose to buy, as the saying is, "a pig in a poke?"

I shall mention only further in opposition to these unpolite, and (it is not too harsh) scandalous writers, that the nudity of our sex has produced the most beneficial effects to the existence of the human race. *Tom Peeper* who seemed to be as cold as January, and every thing about him to be a perfect icicle, melting one day, in a favourable wind, a well proportioned damsel, returned home violently in love, and has determined that he will no longer abstain from matrimony. It may be that the writers I have mentioned, and some other unnatural beings, are offended at the display of the ladies, but let them shut their eyes, and hold their tongues; for we wish to have nothing to do with such prating, saucy, and impotent fellows.

SNIPINDA.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THOUGHTS.

THE servant who has a good master may be more happy than his master; his provision being sure, and obtained without care and anxiety.

—

Some men fail by seeking to obtain hastily, what, with patience and waiting for circumstances, they might have had.

—

After all the talk about philosophy and particular forms of government, only the pure gospel of Christ can effect the reformation and happiness of mankind.

—

To give away to others while we do not pay our debts, is neither justice nor true generosity.

—

There is a distinction between a man and his office; we may honor the latter, while we think contemptibly of the former.

—

The chief thing for which wealth and high stations are desirable, is the opportunity of doing good.

—

Ceasar has had the testimony of ages to his bravery; and yet he refused a challenge from Anthony. He very calmly answered the bearer of the message; "If Anthony is weary of his life, tell him, there are other ways to death, besides the point of my sword." How happy had we more examples of such magnanimity!

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Censure has been, and ever will the concomitant of greatness.

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The ladies of the present day, by their slight covering, seem to proceed on the principle of an ancient lawgiver, who, to encourage matrimony, ordained that women should appear abroad with a slit in the lower part of their dress. The principle is fallacious.

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The man of true valour is usually humane; the coward is cruel.

—

Unjustly to take away the good name of another, is to be ranked among the highest crimes. We learn from a fragment of Cicero that in the *twelve tables*, the punishment was death.

—

Children often scatter in a short time, what the anxious parent had been many years in gathering. It is to be feared that they sometimes wish him out of the way, that they may eat, drink, and be merry upon it.

—

The example of persons in high stations has a great influence on the manners of society.

MENTOR.

Editor's Closet.

Bonaparte's tools in this country (and they are pretty numerous) rejoice at the idea, that "all Continental Europe seems likely in a few months, and England ultimately, to bend to the sceptre of France." We quote their very words; and now we ask every friend to his country, whether federalist or democrat, to weigh well this sentiment. All Continental Europe must soon, and England eventually, *bend to the sceptre of France!* to the will of the greatest military despot ever known! How long after such an event could America maintain her independence? Not a moment. And yet the minions of Bonaparte, who call themselves republicans and democrats, are permitted to rejoice openly at the prospect of such an event! at the prospect of the submission of America to the sceptre of Napoleon!

"The Devil to pay" among the Democrats.

With the most sincere and poignant grief, we announce the approach of trouble in the wigwam of the Pennsylvania tribe of democrats. The action now before the dread tribunal of the people in that state, is entitled "*Leib* vs. *Snyder*."—Duane has openly and formally denounced a paper lately established in Philadelphia, entitled, the "Democratic Press," a paper which he zealously recommended at its outset—the battle waxes warm, and will probably make as much noise in the world as the late quarrel of Paine and Cheetham.

"Every federalist (says the Walpole Observatory) seems to be an inveterate enemy to Wilkinson. Why they are so does not appear."——This editor must be wilfully blind, or he could be at no loss for the cause of this enmity. Wilkinson is an enemy to the constitution and the country—he receives a Spanish pension—he has trampled one of our most sacred privileges under foot—he has put down civil law, and raised military power on its ruins—he has acted the part of a petty tyrant—he is neither a brave soldier nor an honest statesman.—— Federalists, therefore, are his enemies.

Our French tories are as silent as death about the Othello. Had a British frigate furnished men and means to cut an American vessel out of port, the whole country would have been in an uproar on the occasion, and with propriety. But Bonaparte's officers can do no wrong—a French frigate (the Patriot, too) is tolerated in a few pranks. Bonaparte has not found, in his whole round of conquests, such a set of servile idolaters as our American democrats.

The French tory paper at Trenton, says, "France is fighting for the freedom of commerce."—Who is foolish enough to believe such a barefaced falsehood?

It is pretended, in Bonaparte's papers, that the federalists are passive under British aggressions—that the impressment of our seamen excites no federal resentment. The lie is too palpable to need contradiction.

Two questions and one answer.

How will the expences of government be maintained, when our commerce is annihilated or driven from the ocean? By taxes! And how will the people pay these taxes when their produce is rotting on their hands? Let those answer who are able.

Extract from a letter.

"You ask me what I think of the Irish regiment announced to be raising under the auspices of the patriot, *Emmet?* Arrah! my honey, do you know that I am a *face* of an Irishman myself? "*Swate* Ireland, I smell you now!" I think it wonderfully disinterasted, noble and kind, in a man who has no country, to rise as a bulwark in defence of one in which he sojourns. In this way too, he may acquire a claim, by what civilians call *prior occupancy*. When col. Emmet has disciplined the regiment, by making it *advance* three steps *backwards*, and heads it, the English will certainly get *Shillelah*. I have not heard that Monsieur *Spartium* and his "Committee of Vigilance" have offered themselves as part of the *one hundred thousand men*. I rather conjecture that they mean to form a *corps de reserve*. Why, my friend, will you jest on such serious subjects? My face is longer than at the retreat of Long-Island, the surrender of Fort-Washington, or the retreat through New-Jersey."

The following paragraphs appear in the jacobin prints. They are offered to the candid and unprejudiced reader without comment. Had Burr's alledged treason proved successful, the very wretches who would now deprive him of a fair trial, would have been the first to flock round his standard. How natural is it for the base to desert a fallen leader!

The trial of Burr has not yet commenced, owing to the dilatoriness of the preparatory proceedings. The arts of the traitor and his adherents continue to keep at a distance the punishment which is due to his complicated offences. Only four of the *forty-eight* men summoned upon the venire have been permitted to sit as jurors, all the rest have been rejected—*because they had entertained unfavorable opinions of the defendant*, although they declared that those opinions would be controlled by the evidence in the case. A *tales de circumstantibus* of 48 has been ordered, he will probably continue to manœuvre till he picks himself a jury to his liking. The trial perhaps will be brought to a close *some time in October!* —Reader do not wonder—*John Marshall* is Chief-Justice.—*Egis.*

The decision of the court that no man who had expressed or formed an opinion as to the guilt of Burr, was eligible as a juror, was calculated either to get no jury, or just such a one as Burr would wish. We cannot believe there is a man in the Union possessing common sense and common means of information, but what has formed an opinion one way or the other. Those who felt unfriendly to Burr would instantly confess this opinion, that they might avoid the responsibility of trying and perhaps condemning him; while his friends, to be the means of serving, and perhaps saving him, would be anxious to conceal their partiality that they might be put on the jury. Whether this consequence resulted from the proceeding, we know not—but certainly to this it led. There is law for almost every thing, and may be for this decision—but it surely squares not with justice. And why are jurors to be taken from the vicinity of the place where an offence is committed, if it be not that they may have all the information that can be collected on the spot? And can it be that after they have collected all the information they can, they are to be set aside for letting it produce any impressions on their minds? impressions which they cannot prevent, and which might, if false, immediately be removed by the evidence adduced?—*Trenton T. Amer.*

Judges should be cautious not to *lean* too far—they may *fall*—off the bench.—*ibid.*

Communication When Burr was competing with Mr. Jefferson for the Presidential Chair, a plan was formed for making a man President, whom *the People* never knew as a Candidate—*that man* was the present Chief Justice MARSHALL.

Burr's friends, it is said, were resolved to support *this plan*, in case they failed in electing *him*; for said they, if Jefferson gets in, we shall not be able to get him out again to make room for our favorite: but if *Marshall* should be foisted upon the people by such a manœuvre, he must lose all the reputation he has, and Burr may shortly supercede him.

That Marshall should remember this disposition towards his promotion, is not wonderful—but should he carry his remembrance of it to the bench, and permit it to influence his conduct there, it would be forever to be regretted and reprobated.—*ibid.*

The British outwitted.

The Common Council of New-York, have resolved, it seems, to be beforehand with the British, who have threatened to *blockade* the harbour, by *blocking it up* themselves:—

In Common Council, August 31, 1807,

Resolved, That eight piers be sunk in the channel opposite oyster-reef without delay, that the first pier be sunk 600 feet from said reef, and the other piers alternately at 300 feet distance from each other. That immediate notice be given in the public papers, that contracts will be received at the Comptroller's office until the 3rd day of September. The contracts to specify the number of piers each contractor will engage to sink, and the price per cubic foot.

Dimensions.

1st pier to be 50 feet by 50, 31 ft. in height
2nd do. 50 by 50, 36 do. do.
3rd do. 60 feet at bottom and brought into 50 feet at top in its position across the channel, and 70 feet at bottom, and 50 feet at top in its position up and down the channel.

4th, 5th and 6th piers, similar to the 3rd.

7th and 8th piers 60 ft. at bottom brought in to 50 at top, each 50 feet wide.

Extract from the minutes.

JOHN PINTARD, *Clerk.*

Communication.

The Steam-Boat, which draws only twenty-four inches of water, was, by the bad management of the pilot, run aground on Monday, about two o'clock, near Kinderhook, and broke both the axles of her water-wheels. This morning she has dropped down the river to Chancellor Livingston's, where the axles will be repaired, and she will be in motion again in eight or ten days.

September 10.

Selected.

ACQUITTAL OF BURR.

RICHMOND, *Monday, August* 31.

A numerous audience assembled for the purpose of hearing the truly important opinion about to be pronounced by the Chief Justice of the United States.

About forty minutes past eleven o'clock, the Judges took their seats.

The Chief Justice delivered in writing the opinion of the court which was uncommonly lengthy, learned and argumentative. Two hours and an half were consumed in reading it. The result was in favor of the motion made by Col. Burr and his counfel to exclude the evidence. The doctrines expressed and maintained with great ingenuity and logical accuteness were in substance, that although it was admitted and declared to be law that the actual *presence* at the scene of action of a person concerned in an act of levying war against the United States is not necessary to constitute him a principal traitor; yet a person not present, but at such a distance from the spot where the overt act is committed as not to be able personally to co-operate with or assist those who actually perform it, (his criminality consisting only in his advising and procuring the treasonable assemblage of men, or in his being engaged in league with them) must be *especially* indicted;—and that no evidence against such persons is admissible on a *general* indictment charging the levying war against the United States, at a certain time and place when and where he is proved or admitted by the counsel for the prosecution to have been absent—that Treason in levying war against the United States, may be perpetrated without the employment of *actual* force; but not without the *appearance* of force; that therefore the persons assembled for a treasonable purpose must be armed, or arrayed in a warlike or threatening manner, and must display a force in some degree proportionate to the object intended to be accomplished: or, by their conduct *when assembled*, evince their design to execute a treasonable enterprize. Such parts of the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of *Bollman & Swartwout* as appeared to convey an opposite doctrine were explained and declared to have been misunderstood by the counsel for the United States, though the language of that opinion was acknowledged to have been equivocal and inaccurate in some respects. Whether the evidence was sufficient to charge the persons who were present at Blannerhasset's island with an overt act of Treason, was not expressly decided; but the contrary was strongly insinuated.—Although all evidence was proclaimed to be irrelevant and inadmissable upon the indictment which had been filed against Aaron Burr, the jury were informed that the court by no means intended to interfere with their rights, and, if they chose to find him guilty upon the testimony which had been introduced, they had a right to do so.

The joy and exultation visible in the faces of Colonel Burr and his friends were such as might have been expected.

Mr. Hay observed that the opinion he had just heard furnished a variety of matter for consideration; that he could not immediately determine upon the course which ought to be pursued on the part of the United States. He wished therefore to be furnished with the opinion for his perusal, and to be allowed a little time to consider the steps which it might be proper to take.

After some conversation his motion was acceded to, and the session of the court suspended till 6 o'clock, P.M. at which time the counsel for the U.S. not being yet satisfied as to the measure to be taken, a further indulgence was granted them, and the court adjourned until Tuesday 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, September 1.

The court sat at ten o'clock—Present the Chief Justice only.

Mr. Hay informed the court the opinion delivered yesterday had been maturely considered by the counsel for the United States, the result of which was that he had nothing farther to offer, of evidence, or argument, to this jury.

The jury then withdrew; and, after an absence of twenty minutes, returned into court, and Col. Carrington their foreman offered their verdict, in the following words indorsed on the bill of indictment:—"We of the jury find that Aaron Burr is not proved to be guilty under this indictment *by any evidence submitted to us*. We therefore find him not guilty."

Col. Burr and his counsel warmly objected to this verdict, as informal, and not authorised by the charge given to the jury when they were sworn; contending it was their duty to say "guilty," or "not guilty," and no more;—and that they had no right to return a verdict in writing, but only ore tenus.

Mr. Hay said he knew of no principle which prevented the jury from finding a verdict in this form: and insisted that it ought to be recorded in the words used by them.

Mr. Richard E. Parker (one of the jury) observed that, if they were sent back, he should not agree to return any other verdict. It was more satisfactory in this shape to him and the rest of the jury, than in any other. If he were to answer ore tenus, he should certainly make use of the words which had been written. He enquired whether the indorsement could not stand, and the verdict be recorded in the usual form?

The Chief Justice was of opinion that this might be done; that the court had no right to reject the verdict (since it was a full answer to what had been given them in charge) but could direct it to be put in proper form.

The indorsement remained as the jury had made it on the indictment; and the general verdict of "not guilty" was entered on the record.

Col. Burr said he should not move for his discharge until to-morrow. If there were any objections to his taking this course they might be made.

The counsel for the United States not being prepared to adopt any certain course with respect to the indictment against him for a misdemeanor, nothing farther was done.

General Jonathan Dayton appeared in court, to answer indictments found against him for treason and misdemeanor.

He was admitted to give bail; and entered into a recognizance for his appearance the day after to-morrow in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with a Mr. Williamson of Elizabeth Town (New-Jersey) and Mr. Luther Martin, his securities.

New-York, September 10.

Letters from Richmond were received in town by yesterday's mail, which state that the Chief Justice refused to send Mr. Burr to Kentucky on the motion of Mr. Hay, on the charge of treason committed *there*.—Mr. Burr then entered into a recognizance, himself in the sum of $5000, and two sureties in the snm of $2500, to appear on the charges of misdemeanor. When it was moved, Mr. Burr declared himself ready, but laid before the court an affidavit that two letters from gen. Wilkinson to the president, in possession of Mr. H. were material to his defence, and moved the court for a subpœna duces tecum to Mr. H. to produce them. Mr. Hay offered to produce them, provided such parts only should be read as were applicable to the defence. The court requested the counsel to make arrangements between themselves, but Mr. B. declared he had done with arrangements. The subpœna was then ordered, but Mr. Hay declared that the letters were so highly confidential, that he could not and would not deliver them up. The judge advised him to take time to consider of it, and adjourned the court.

Hudson Academy.

On Thursday next, there will be a public examination of the pupils in the Hudson Academy, to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning. In the afternoon, several pieces will be exhibited; and in the evening, a play and farce will be performed, to commence at precisely six o'clock.

☞ Tickets of admittance to be had at the Academy.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Mr. Charles Hyatt, a gentleman who brings with him very respectable recommendations, proposes to teach the French language in this city, provided sufficient encouragement appears. Those disposed to patronize him, are desired to leave their names at the Balance-Office.

The Conspiracy.

TRIAL OF BURR.

We now proceed summarily (not having room for details) with the trial of Col. Burr.

Monday August 10. *(continued.)*

Of the whole venire that appeared, 4 only were elected and sworn, viz. Messrs. Parker, Lambert, Mercer and Carrington; and 9 were suspended.

Tuesday August 11.

The proceedings were principally confined to the cases of the jurors, who were yesterday suspended.

Mr. *Hamilton* Morrison one of the suspended jurymen being called up, observed to the court, that he should with pain serve on the jury; for the defendant had so many imaginary thoughts against him, as to make that service disagreeable. He had not meddled with the prisoner's transactions; but should have done so if it had been profitable to him. Mr. Burr. Have not these rumours excited a prejudice against me in your mind? A. I have no prejudice for or against you.—Mr. Botts. Are you a freeholder? A. I have two patents for land. Q. Are you worth 300 dollars? A. Yes; I have a horse here that is worth the half of it. Q. Have you another at home to make up the other half; A. Yes; four of them. I am not astonished at their wishing to set me aside. Perhaps my *christain name* is a sufficient terror.—Mr. Burr.—I think that remark is a sufficient cause for objecting to him. I therefore challenge you. This was the first peremptory challenge which the prisoner had made out of the 35 to which he is entitled; and Mr. Morrison was of course set aside.

Another juryman was farther suspended to make way for a general agument on the doctrine of challenges.

Mr. Martin rose to proceed with this argument: He stated, that it was one of the soundest principles of law, that every man had a right to be tried by an impartial jury: that this rule was as well applicable in civil as in criminal cases: but that in criminal cases, it had been particularly secured by the constitution. Mr. M'Rae apologised for interrupting Mr. Martin; but begged leave to enquire, whether it would not be a saving of time first to know the objections of all the jurors, and then to hold one general argument to settle the principles that would be applicable to all; instead of thus holding an argument on each particular case as it might successively occur.—Mr. Martin. And does the gentleman, sir, pretend to dive into our hearts that he thus understands whether we are to hold twelve separate arguments? He talks, sir, of economising time, is this the way to economize? I had a specimen of this mode when I was here on a former occasion. Yes, sir, I well know how these gentlemen would save our time. They would, if they could, deprive col. Burr's counsel of an opportunity of defending him; that they might as soon as possible hang up their victim to gratify the feelings of the government.—Mr. M'Rae. "This is a most unprincipled and unfounded assertion; I say it sir, to his face." Mr. Burr. We have entered into this argument, because we thought it more precise to fix the principles on this subject at once; and then to apply these to the particular cases.—Mr. Hay. It is our wish, sir, to pursue this enquiry as soon as possible, and to save time; but sir, it is impossible for us to hear such gross insults as have been cast upon us; insults which are offensive to humanity itself.—The Chief Justice had hoped that no such allusions would have been made: The government ought to be treated with respect.—Mr. Burr had hoped when he was up before, that he had made sufficient apologies, were any necessary, for any expressions which had been used; and that no allusions would be made to the subject: In his own person he had carefully avoided such language, though the prosecutors had certainly furnished him with good reasons for it; and when it had been used by his counsel, it had met his decided displeasure. He again repeated his hope that no allusion would be made to the past; he would answer for it that his own counsel should furnish no occasion for censure.

Mr. Martin declared that it was not his intention to hurt any one's feelings; but that when he was so often interrupted and accused of a disposition to waste time, he could not repress them. As to the point before the court, what does the constitution most emphatically require? That the jury should be impartial; that they should have no impressions on their mind to the prejudice of the prisoner; but that they should come here to take all their impressions from the facts exhibited on evidence and upon oath. To this effect he would take the liberty of quoting Reeve's History of the English Law, vol. 1. p. 329 and vol. 2, p. 446, and Carey's English Liberties p. 245, 248, 249, to prove the rigid degree of impartiality required by the laws of England. These authorities would shew that a juryman ought to be completely indifferent to either party; that he ought to have neither enmity nor friendship; and that even a particular familiarity and at the same table, was sufficient to disqualify him. But if a man is to he divested of all affection and relationship in a civil case, how much more should he be in that situation, in a case of life and death? It was one of the most sacred maxims of the law too, that every man was presumed to be innocent, until there was sufficient evidence produced to remove this presumption. Mr. M. did not understand this halving and quartering prejudices. It was not sufficient that this man should have one fourth of the prepossession of *that*; or that he should be 3 5ths or 4 7ths less prejudiced than another; but the law requires that he should be wholly and perfectly impartial. The constitution forbids courts of justice ever forcing upon a criminal any jury that is not perfectly unbiassed.—Gentlemen may say, indeed, that we must either take such men or have no trial at all.—But it was not so: he should contend that under a constitution a man should not be tried and hung because a court cannot get impartial jurymen to try him. The spirit of that instrument declares, that no man should be tried, until he could be tried by an impartial jury. Mr. M. quoted 2 Mc Nally, page 667 to show, that a trial may be put off on an affidavit, if the public mind is so prejudiced by publications, as to exclude the chance of a fair trial. To the same effect also, he cited the case of the King *vs.* the Dean of St. Asaph; and the case of Brooks and others, where the trial had been put off to another term, because an imperfect statement of part of the evidence had been given to the public; that public, from which the jury was to be selected. What is the situation of jurymen in the present case? They are to determine the subject matter growing out of transactions in the western country. These gentlemen may say that they are satisfied of col B's treasonable purposes: It would be enough if they had conceived that these purposes were dangerous; because it is the court which is to give a name to these crimes. Can then a man, whose mind is impressed with an opinion of certain practices dangerous to the union, be looked upon as an impartial juryman? His mind is already half made up; and that half is perhaps the most material part. The acts themselves might be innocent if unqualified with the intentions: 20 boats assembled at Blannerhassett's Island, and their crews armed with rifles are as harmless an apparatus, as if the men were going to shoot game: but it is the intention which stamps them with a different character. Men whose minds are made up as to the intentions, need only have proof of certain acts; and the business is done. The constitution and common sense both require that a jury should be as free from impressions as to designs as to overt acts. The principle is the same as in a case of Burglary.—It is to be lamented that the public mind is in a state, which gentlemen have described; but it is certainly not so to the extent which they have represented. The 48 men who are on this pannel, are not an accurate specimen of the whole state. And who is it that commenced with these inflammatory publications: Was it col. Burr's counsel? No; it was the public papers under the patronage of the administration. And it was the gentleman on that side who has contributed to keep up this spirit. It was his zeal; it was he, who was supposed was best acquainted with the evidence against him, that pronounced upon his guilt and prepossessed the public mind against him. No man can be looked upon as impartial who has been prejudiced by such publications.

Mr. Botts observed, that every crime consisted of a great many component parts; and the question was, when upon analysis a juryman says he has not committed himself upon two or three of these points, he can be regarded as an impartial juryman. The *intention* is certainly a most important feature in the crime. Fix upon 12 jurymen whose minds are made up as to his designs and col. Burr is already half condemned. These men would be prepared to find a verdict of guilty if the acts only could be proved, when 12 other impartial jurymen might be willing to acquiesce in the evidence of the acts, when they could not be satisfied from the testimony that there was the least guilty intention.—With what face could col. Burr's counsel stand before a jury thus predetermined, urging upon them an innocent intent?

Mr. Burr rose to narrow the argument, not to extend it, nor to add any thing more, but to throw out of the discussion what had been accidentally introduced. That the public mind was prejudiced against him was an obvious fact; but how this prejudice had been produced, he knew not. He had not wished this point to be at all introduced.—Certain analogies had been introduced between treason and other crimes. It was his hope, that the court would for the present dismiss such analogies, as they might be hereafter construed into opinions. It was evident enough that no juryman could be impartial whose mind was made up as to the intention. In the case of slaying, for instance, the act might be differently construed. It may be a murder; it may be a clergyable felony. Could a juryman be considered as impartial, that thinks the accused person guilty of a murderous intent?

Mr. McRea stated it had never been his wish in this controversy before the court, to wander from the way, in order to defend a government that needs no defence: or to give an unnecessary wound to the bosom of the prisoner. He had most studiously avoided to excite the resentment or disturb the feeling of the opposite counsel. Frequent as had been the occasions when he was prompted to imitate their example; he had carefully avoided profiting by the opportunity, unless on one occasion when he had been forced to retaliate the attack. He should not, however, always pursue this course, if some of the opposite counsel should still persist in disregarding the admonitions of the court. He should attempt to retort with the force which such attacks deserved in every case, and more especially in cases of this description. He declared before that court, before that people and before the God of his being, that he had never felt the inhuman wish of demanding the blood of the prisoner; of any human being. That man was a stranger to him, who should attribute to him such a disposition. He wished the prisoner to have an impartial jury: and if there was a single one among those set over, who was not impartial, who was not capable of passing between the United States and A. Burr, he requested the court to reject him. As to the principles stated by Mr. Martin, he did not intend to controvert them. He only differed with him in their application to the present case. Which of these Jurymen has informed the court, that he has an ill-will against A. B? a personal prejudice? and that on the question of treason, he has a bias against him? It is true, they have formed some opinions about his intentions; but they have received no evidence on which they can form any opinions as to the question of actual treason. And as to these intentions, they may have related to other acts, than those charged in the indictment; to acts done without the district; which are not now before this court. The distinction which they have drawn between intentions and acts is perfectly clear and rational. These jurymen prove that they have adverted to this distinction, because they quote the opinion of one of the judges now on the bench, who has formally adopted it. And if this impartiality does not reside in the bosom of the Judge, what reason is there to ascribe less of it to the minds of the Jurors?

Mr. Hay admitted that the prisoner was entitled to an impartial Jury; but the question was who was an impartial Juryman?—He must be one said Mr. Hay, that partakes of the common sentiments of the majority of the people among whom he resides. Will the court undertake to say, that the majority of this district is incapable of judging properly? If so, he would unite with Mr. Martin in saying, that it was a libel on the state; and the majority will very truly return the compliment, by saying, you alone who brand us with this censure prove by this very act the prejudices with which you yourself are actuated. The opposite counsel have spoken of newspaper publications. He would venture to say there was not a man of however remote a situation, or of supine a disposition who has not received some impressions on this subject. These impressions were taken without any sentiment of ill-will to the accused; or without even knowing him. Is it reasonable then to pronounce, that with these impressions the majority is incapable of deciding fairly? There may perchance be some one ignorant man who has received no impressions on this subject, some solitary hermit that is shut up in the hollow of a tree: some human being cut off from all human concerns; into whose solitary bosom the history of these transactions has never yet penetrated: but such is not the picture of the world at large. Our society is divided into two great parties; he knew that these two were not to a man united on this occasion; but he knew too that there was not a man among them, who had not taken his side, one way or another. Some authorities had been cited from Reeves and McNally; they did not bear upon this case; but he should cite two others which did. There was the case of Callender, where it was supposed sufficient to ask the juryman, whether he had formed and delivered an opinion on the points at issue. The other was from 2 Hawkins, ch. 48, p. 418 on the subject of challenges, where it is said to be no good cause of challenge, that a man is a juryman on an indictment similar to that on which he has already found a verdict.—Mr. Hay commented upon these authorities at considerable length.

The Chief Justice observed, that the sole object of the constitution when it required an impartial jury was to have a fair trial; that is, that no man should set as a Juryman, who was not ready to judge by the testimony. Why were the most distant connections excluded? Not because they were connections, but because the law presumed that they would not hear the testimony so impartially, as those who were not in that relation. Very probably the man himself might think that he was capable of giving a fair result—but the law will not admit of an exception.—Now; it would have been strange if the law had excluded a connection on the supposition that this might have influenced his judgment, and yet would have been regardless of a man's having actually formed and expressed an opinion on the subject! It has been said (and perhaps truly said) that in such a case as the present, an absolute state of indifference cannot be obtained. There certainly are cases, where the law must bend to positive necessity; but then this necessity must first be proved, before it can be proper to bend the law to its dictates. (The Chief Justice illustrated these positions by the Rebellions of England and of Ireland.) The alternative, would in such a case be, either to have no trial at all, or to have it decided by partial jurymen. But the principle of law does not certainly bend, until it be established that all mankind are impressed with prejudices. This brings us then back to the law; and that disqualifies every man from serving, who has made up and declared an opinion as to the whole case itself. The court has not said, that every slight impression brings him under this disqualification. There are different degrees of impressions. If these are so strong as to combat all truth and evidence; if they dispose a man to one side with great complacency, and to resist the other with great force; reason declares that such a man is an incompetent juryman. If a man declares, on a trial for murder, that he knows not whether the man was killed, but he was sure that the prisoner had malice prepense and was determined to kill him, he was clearly an incompetent juryman. The same principle is applicable to the cases of burglary, and uttering false money. As in the particular case relative to the intentions of the prisoner, the court is of opinion, if a man thinks that the prisoner has been machinating treasonable designs on to the time charged in the indictment, that in this case the impression is too strong to be consistent with that fairness due to the prisoner. In this case, the court is of opinion that the juryman ought to be set aside.

The remaining 7 were severally set aside.

Mr. Hay then moved the court to award a new Venire; and for such a number as would probably supply the number of deficient jurymen. He conceived that this number ought to exceed even the first pannel. Perhaps 120 would not be too few.—Mr. Burr was sorry that any such inferences should be drawn from that pannel. He conceived that very different ones ought to be made; and that when it was once demonstrated, that the officer of this court was honestly to seek for proper jurymen, the number could easily be completed. Mr. Wirt hoped that when insinuations were thus thrown out against the marshal of the court; a man of as respectable a character as any in the state; he might be called in to justify himself.—Mr. Windham objected to this pannel, that it contained too many members of assembly and candidates for public office. The marshal should have gone among those, who were not so much in the habit of expressing their political opinions. Mr. Wirt appealed to the pannel itself as the best proof of the intelligence and integrity of those who had been selected. It had beed announced from the bench itself, that some very complicated doctrines of treason were to be settled during the trial: It was natural therefore, that the marshal should look out for the most enlightened men; and that he should light upon some of those very persons, whom

the people had before selected for their public concerns. The Ch. Justice stated that the difficulty of getting jurors was now in some measure removed, as the opinion of the court was now known, and the marshal would not summon a man whose opinions had been previously understood, although he ought not then to interrogate him on the subject; and he would have a good reason for not placing him on his pannel, if he should inform him that his opinions were strongly in conflict with the test laid down by the court.

After a desultory conversation, the court awarded a venire for 48: and then adjourned.

Thursday, August 13.

When R. E. Parker was about to be sworn he observed to the court, that some gentlemen had just been rejected who appeared to him to be so similarly circumstanced with himself in regard to their feelings and opinions, that he had feared the court and Mr. Burr had not clearly understood his late declarations. It therefore was a duty he owed Col. Burr and himself to state more particularly, before he was sworn, his sentiments and impressions, lest he might have been misapprehended. He had said and he would repeat it, that strong impressions unfavorable to Col. Burr, had been, and were still entertained by him. He had frequently in conversation, declared, perhaps warmly declared, those impressions. It was true they had been made by newspaper evidence, since he had never heard a witness examined on the question, but that evidence had impressed him with a belief that col. Burr had been engaged in enterprises contrary to the laws and to the interests of the U. S. He had for example read depositions, which he believed to be true until the contrary was proven, although on that point he was open to correction—Concerning the doctrines of treason, moreover, he had formed no settled opinion.—It was unnecessary to go further in detail, but was ready to answer any question Col. Burr or his counsel thought proper to ask—Col. Burr observed that from the gentleman's candid declaration he saw no reason to change his opinion of him. He was willing to rely on his integrity and honor, and therefore accepted him.

Adjourned to Saturday, the 15th.

Foreign.

Boston, Sept. 7.

By the Sally-Ann, Capt. Glover, arrived on Friday last, from Liverpool, we received London papers to the 31st July, and Liverpool, to the 1st Aug.

They furnish a great variety of important and interesting information. The Armistice, announced in our previous accounts, has been followed up by successful negociations of peace, between Russia, Prussia, and France, which were signed, ratified, and exchanged by these powers, between the 8th and 13th July. While these negociations were transacting by the ministers, the Emperors Alexander and Napoleon, and his Prussian Majesty continued at Tilsit, on the most friendly and familiar footing; giving dinners and participating in every kind of amusement which the place afforded. The particular conditions of the treaty have not been officially announced; but when it is considered, that Talleyrand was the Negotiator on the part of France, though opposed in his wily measures, by Prince Kurakin and gen. Kalkreuth, in behalf of Russia and Prussia, we may venture to say, there was nothing like equality or reciprocity in the arrangement.

The war between France and Sweden was recommenced on the 13th July; several skirmishes had taken place; in all which the latter troops were worsted:—and were leaving Pomerania for the strong positions at Stralsund. It was confidently expected, however, that his Swedish Majesty would, before the fall of that place, which was immediately to be invested by a powerful army, accept the terms of peace, offered by Bonaparte, as the emperor Alexander has offered his mediation, and strongly recommended the measure. What effect the succours which have been sent to this prince, by England, will have on his mind, it is difficult to say, but calculating on events of recent time, there seems to be but little hazard in surmising, that whatever assistance he may receive, or however bravely and pertinaciously he may adhere to his original plan, of opposing the arms of France, he will be compelled, at length, to yield to the fate that has befallen, alike, his powerful as well as feeble neighbours.

The event is considered in England, as unavoidable—and every hope of future assistance on the continent, as lost forever. This view of things, however gloomy in perspective, appears to have been attended, at least with one salutary result—it has roused and united the nation, to the pursuit of the most vigorous measures of defence—not by calling forth the *militia*, or entrusting the safety of the nation to an army of *volunteers*: but in filling up the ranks of regular troops, to be disposed of as the government may judge proper; and in augmenting their navy.

The war in Turkey is still carried on, and appears to have lost none of its energy by the late revolution in its government. A battle has been fought between the Russian and Turkish squadrons off the Dardanelles, in which, it is said, the latter were victorious.

Admiral Collingwood, is said to have quitted his station off Cadiz, and proceeded towards Constantinople; for what purpose is not mentioned.

Private accounts have reached England that the British troops, in another attempt on Rossetta, were surrounded by the enemy, and nearly all cut off; that the few which survived made out to reach Alexandria; and were shortly after obliged to seek shelter on board the fleet.

Bonaparte, having nearly completed the military operations in his campaign in Prussia, was expected to return to Paris the latter end of July.

The late expedition to the Baltic, is talked of in England, as the most formidable one that has been sent abroad since the war; but we cannot find in any of our papers, the requisite explanations, of its precise and definite object. If its 20,000 troops are to be thrown into the fortress of Stralsund, they will eventually prove of little service to Sweden, as things now are; and can only add to the further triumphs of Napoleon "the Great," as he is now stiled on the Continent. Perhaps it is destined against the maratime ports lately conquered by France, in those seas, for the purpose of bringing away, as much of the shipping as they can get out by force. The gun boats and other small craft, they have taken with them, seem to justify this conclusion.

The affair of the Chesapeake had reached England, and excited a considerable degree of alarm. Some notice had been taken of it in the debates of Parliament, but as Mr. Munroe had not received the official dispatches of his government, touching this subject, nothing could be determined on. Newspaper speculations grounded on the dispatches from admiral Berkley, and on private letters, were pretty freely made, and in most instances unfavorable to the justice of our cause. The language of government, however, so far as it was understood, was respectful and pacific. The Courier, is among the most inveterate sticklers for the right of search in all cases, and the omnipotence of the British navy.

American Affairs.

Our readers glance with avidity on every article of our foreign department, which relates in any way to the affairs of this country. To the several matters which will be found in that place, we therefore add the following from the Sun of July 30; "A considerable number of merchants engaged in trade to America, yesterday assembled at the London *tavern for the purpose* of entering into a consideration of the probable effects which the late action between the Leopard, and the Chesapeake American frigate, may produce upon our intercourse with the United States. Mr. Sansom, the Banker, who was called to the chair, informed the company, that he had been favored with an interview with the secretary of state, (Mr. Canning,) on the important subject which had occasioned the present meeting, and it was with much pleasure he stated, that the honorable secretary manifested an earnest desire to preserve the most amicable relations between the two countries; but as no authentic particulars had yet come under the recognizance of government, respecting the late unfortunate transaction, it was impossible to enter into a discussion as to the probable consequences—Mr. Sansom, however, had the satisfaction of adding, that in order to maintain a friendly disposition, Mr. Canning had already had an interview with Mr. Munro, the American minister, at which it was mutually agreed, that if the conduct of either of the commanders should be found censurable, the aggrieved state shall receive all proper reparation from the other. This information was highly gratifying to the company, and must of course have the same effect upon the public at large, who may be assured that ministers will neither compromise the honor of their country, nor give any sanction to a wanton attack upon any other state with which we are in amity."

House of Lords, July 27.

Previous to the reading of the order of the day, Lord Holland rose, for the purpose of obtaining some information from ministers on a subject which extremely agitated his mind; he alluded to the reports of some unpleasant occurrences on the coast of America. He wished to know whether it was the intention of ministers to make any communication to parliament on the subject. A war with America was, in his opinion, a most serious calamity, the effects of which would be equally felt by both countries.—He trusted and hoped that ministers would be prepared to make such a communication, and lay such documents before parliament as would justify them in a measure of such importance and responsibility.

Lord Hawkesbury replied, that all he could say at present was, that he was not authorised to make any communication to the house on the subject alluded to by the noble Lord. He could venture to assure the noble baron, that his majesty's ministers would as sincerely deplore a war with the United States of America as the noble Baron could possibly do. His noble friend would feel the impropriety of entering into any premature discussion of the subject. Should it be necessary to make any communication to the house on the subject, ministers would see that it should be as full and satisfactory as possible.

Lord Holland was far from wishing to force a subject of such extreme delicacy into premature discussion; but he could not help repeating that he trusted a speedy communication, if any were necessary, would be made, and that parliament would not separate until they had all the circumstances before them which gave rise to such an unhappy state of things.

House of Commons, July 27.—Mr. Whitbread rose, after waiting as he said, to the last moment, in hopes of seeing in his place a right hon. gentlemen, secretary for the foreign department, in order to enquire whether it was intended speedily to lay before the house copies of certain treaties some short time since said to be pending between his Majesty and certain of the continental powers, the results of which were said by his Majesty's Ministers to depend on the occurrence of contingent events, and the production of which the house was taught to expect before the approaching close of the session. While he was up he wished to ask the right honorable the chancellor of the Exchequer another question touching the melancholy account this day received in town respecting the capture of the American frigate *Chesapeake*, which excited such general and regretful sensations in the metropolis—whether any accounts had been received by his Majesty's government relative to that transaction? Whether it was with the privity or authority of our government at home, and if it was intended to lay before the house any communication upon that subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered, that in respect to the pending treaties with foreign powers, alluded to by the first question of the honorable member, some of those treaties, depending on contingent events which had not occurred, of course were not carried into effect; and of those it was not necessary to lay copies before the house; but of many other treaties that had been concluded, he believed his right honorable friend (Mr. secretary Canning) would be ready to lay copies before the house to-morrow. With respect to the second question, relative to what he too considered a melancholy event, the capture of the American frigate *Chesapeake* by a British cruizer, he could only say, as one of his majesty's ministers, that he was not informed of any of the particulars of that transaction, farther than by common rumor. His majesty's government, however, would leave no means unexerted to learn the particulars of this lamentable event, and to whom the circumstance was justly imputed; nor should they hesitate to make any atonement and reparation in their power that on a fair inquiry should appear to be due on this occasion.

Mr. Whitbread declared himself satisfied with the answer of the right hon. gentleman; and he was extremely glad he had asked the question upon the second point, because he was sure the answer of the right hon. gentleman would relieve the public mind from alarming sensations.

Hudson, *September* 15.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Twelve of the pirates, who lately took and robbed the ship Othello, have been apprehended—4 on board the French frigate Patriot—5 on shore, and 3 on board the piratical vessel, which was taken by detachments of volunteers, under the command of Captains Sterrett and Potter.

The English brig of war Columbine, from the sqadron off the Halifax station, has been brought to anchor within the Hook, by a pilot who was told she had dispatches for government.—A British frigate (the Jason) has also arrived within the Hook, under the same pretext.—It appears that they have no dispatches.—The brig lately fired on one of our gun-boats, *within the Hook*, brought her to, and compelled the officer who commanded her to go on board the brig. They also boarded the revenue cutter, and searched her for a man whom they pretended had deserted. Six men have deserted the frigate, and landed at New-York.

Extract from a circular, directed to the commanders in the Navy of the United States, from the Navy Department, signed Benjamin Stoddart, and dated December 29, 1797.

"It is the positive command of the President, that on no pretence whatever, you permit the public vessel of war under your command, to be detained or searched, nor any of the officers or men belonging to her, to be taken from her, by the ships or vessels of any other nation, so long as your are in a capacity to repel such outrage on the honor of the American flag.

"If force should be exerted to compel your submission, you are to resist that force to the utmost of your power, and when overpowered by superior force you are to strike your flag, and thus yield your vessel as well as your men—but never your men, without your vessel."

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

Sir,

Among all the depredations and outrages committed on American commerce by the belligerents, the following deserves a place in our attention.

The American ship Vermont, Lyman, owned by Messrs. J. & E. Lyman, of New-York, bound from that port to Leghorn, was captured in the beginning of March last in sight of her port of destination, and carried into Porto Ferrajo, in the island of Elba, by a French privateer. The consignees made an immediate application to the court of Pisa, which granted the requisite permission for obtaining the liberation of the said vessel under a guarantee, with which the Marine Agent refused to comply, until he had received instructions on the subject from the Prefect at Goulou. Every measure was taken by the concerned to hasten the reply, but to no purpose; none could be obtained. Thus circumstanced, the consignees made another application to the Court of Pisa, and obtained its special sanction and authority to bring the cargo to market (part of it being perishable,) under such guarantee as the captors should require. The notorious injustise of the capture of the said vessel, induced the French Consul to interpose his influence, and the French merchants resident at Leghorn offered their security and guarantee (which the laws of France require to be French in such cases) in order to obtain the release of ship and cargo. All was of no avail, however. The Marine Agent peremptorily persisted in his refusal to accept of any security or guarantee whatever; and intimated, that the original paper of ship and cargo were transmitted to Paris for the inspection of the Tribunal des Prizes, whose report alone should govern him. This report had not arrived at Porto Ferrago in June last, and very probably may not do so for months to come. In the mean time this valuable ship and cargo remain under the most unwarrantable and infamous detention. In most cases of the kind by the British, where satisfactory security for ship and proceeds of cargo have been offered to the captors or Court of Admiralty, permission has been granted to proceed to market. This detention is therefore attended with peculiar aggravation; not singular, however, for there are several vessels detained in the same situation at Porto Ferrago. The Vermont attracts particular attention on account of her value, which is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Knell.

DIED,

In this city, on the 12th inst. of quick consumption, Mrs. Alice Austin, wife of Mr. Seth Austin, in the 30th year of her age.

At Kinderhook, Capt. Moses Baeck, in the 48th year of his age.

At his seat in Virginia, Col. Thomas Blackburn, an old revolutionary patriot.

Wreath.

EXTRACT.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

THE OLD WEDDING RING.

I see, my dear, your wedding token
Is grown so thin, 'tis almost broken,
By days of service told;
Its alter'd form and weaken'd frame
Whisper that we shall be the same:
In short—we're growing old.

'Tis now just two and twenty years,
Since with alternate hopes and fears
Our beating bosoms heav'd:
When at the altar's sacred base
This golden pledge of fond embrace
Was given and receiv'd.

Then was it polish'd, bright, and neat,
Its form a circle quite complete,
Stamp'd with the mark of truth:
So to the newly wedded pair
Each prospect seemed bright and fair;
The fond ideas of youth.

But we have found and others must,
That joys are only joys on trust;
That troubles will accrue.
Still you and I should not complain,
For though we've had our share of pain,
We've had our pleasures too.

Can we forget those happy days,
When oft we join'd in sports and plays,
Our infants to delight?
Or when we turn'd the instructive page,
Forming them in maturer age
"To do the thing that's right."

This was the solace and the balm
Of early life; and still the charm,
Maintains its glad'ning powers:
Though growing now to men's estate,
We see them come with hearts elate
To cheer our social hours.

As for this ring, we'll lay it by,
A new one shall its place supply,
And this no more adorn;
Except on days of festive note,
When your new gown and my best coat
For compliment are worn.

Literary Notice.

The public is respectfully informed, that there is now in the Balance-press, and will be published in a few weeks, an *Historical Dictionary*; consisting of about nine hundred articles in Natural and Civil History, Zoology, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Mineralogy, &c. compiled from a great number of respectable authors, and arranged in alphabetical order; by

EZRA SAMPSON.

Hudson, September 15, 1807.

From the Port Folio.

ARROWSMITH'S WORLD.

To the long list of useful and elegant productions in the arts and sciences, with which the enterprize of the American printers and booksellers, have furnished the publick, we are happy to add, this grand and useful geographical tract. The reader will perceive by the advertisement on the Port Folio that this map (European copies of which are very scarce, and command the exorbitant price of 18 dollars) is to be executed in a style of correctness and splendour equal to the original, and will be delivered to the subscribers at the reduced price of 8 dollars. We are persuaded that an undertaking so honourable to the public taste, and the national talent, will receive, as it obviously deserves, a liberal and distinguished patronage.

Diversity.

The following (says the Port Folio) is a curious picture of French frivolity.

The inabitants of Paris spend the greater part of their time in *dancing*. However extraordinary the fact may appear, it is no less true, that when the Prussians were at Chatons, the Austrians at Valenciennes, and Robespierre in the Convention—*they danced*. When the young conscripts were in momentary expectation of quitting their parents, their friends, and their mistresses to join the army—*they danced*. *Vive la danse* seems almost to prevail over *vive l'amour!* In summer, Frenchmen dance in rural gardens, in winter they caper in magnificent apartments. The walls of the metropolis are covered with advertisements announcing balls, and the silence of solitary streets is interrupted by the shrill scraping of the itinerant fiddler.

Young clerks in office go to public balls, where the gallants pay 30 *sous* for admission. Thither they escort milliners and mantuamakers of the *elegant* class, and, in general the first rate order of those engaging belles know in Paris by the generick name of *grisettes*.

Jewellers' apprentices, ladies' hair dressers, journeymen tailors, dance at 20 *sous* a head, with sempstresses and ladies' maids.

Journeymen shoemakers, and workmen of other trades assemble in *guingettes*, where they dance at 3 *sous* a ticket, with *grisettes* of an inferior order.

Locksmiths, carpenters, and joiners dance at 2 *sous* a ticket, with a species of dancing girls whom the tavern-keepers hire for the day, as they do the fiddlers.

Water carriers and porters have their private balls, where they dance with fruit girls and stocking menders.

Porters of the corn market dance with buxom wenches who keep them in countenance, either in dancing, fighting, or drinking brandy.

Coal hewers dance with plain spoken market women and nosegay girls.

Lastly, one more link completes the chain of this nomenclature of *capterers*. Beggars sturdy or decrepit dance. The mendicant who was apparently lame in the day, at night lays aside his crutch and resumes his natural activity.

Southey has distinguished himself by prose, as well as poetical composition. His letters from Spain and Portugal are remarkable for ease and vivacity. The following description of Night and Sleep in Spain, will divert the reader.—*P. Folio.*

Oh, the misery of the night! I have been so *flead* that a painter would find me an excellent subject for the martyrdom of St. Bartholomew. Jacob's pillar of stone was a down cushion compared to that which bruised my head last night, and my bed had all possible varieties of hill and dale, in whose recesses the fleas lay safe; for otherwise, I should have inevitably broken their bones by rolling over them. Add to this catalogue of comforts that the cats were saying soft things in very vile Spanish: and you may judge of what refreshment I have received from sleep.

If two negatives make an affirmative, what will half a dozen negatives make? A market woman going over Roxbury Neck, observed she had left a box at some of the shops in town, the lid only being left in the cart. She sent her husband back to enquire among a few shops where she must have left it. With an anxious inquisitive countenance he asked in several stores—*Nobody do'nt know nothing about no box that nobody left here, with no* kiver *on, as nobody knows on, does there?*—Thistle.

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Third Volume,	$ 2.50
Fourth Volume,	$ 2,50
Fifth Volume,	$ 2,50
The five together,	$ 10

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